USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

11-6

: Nof Ziam - Biol., No 9, 1950, 39366

Author

: Kadasevich, E.V.

Inst.

: Institute of Biology AS DESR

Title

: Alfalfa Varieties Offering Good Prospects in Byelomssia

Orig Pub : Dyel. In-ta biol. All ESSE, Vyp. 2, 1956 (1957), 12-15

Abstract : N abstract.

Card 1/1

KHODASEVICH, E.V.

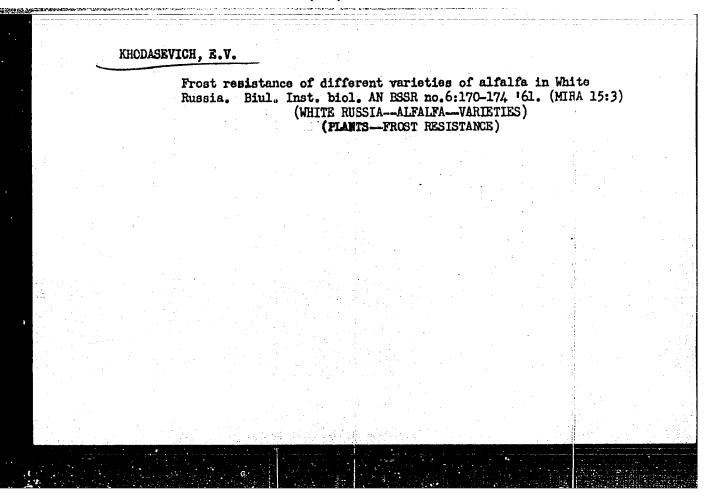
09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5" varieties under conditions prevailing in Mite Russia. Biul. Inst. biol. AN BSSR no.2:12-15 57. (HIEL 11:2) (White Russia -- Alfalfa -- Varieties)

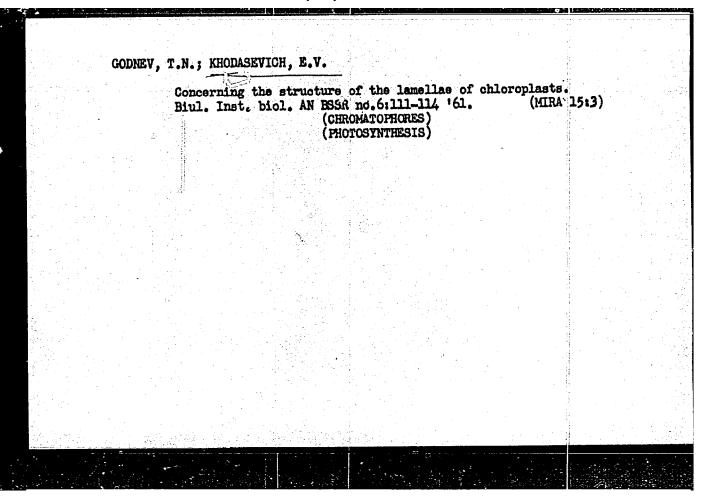
Alfalfa varieties of promise for White Russia, Report No.2, Biul.Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.3:68-72 '58, (MIRA 13:7) (WHITE HUSSIA—ALFALFA--VARIETIES)

KRODASE	VICH, E.V.		
	Studying the amino acid content of proteins and free amino acids in alfalfa. Biul. Inst. biol. AM BSSR no.3:133-135 158.		
	(ANINO ACIDS) (ALPALPA)	3:7)	
	그리다 그 중심사 많다면 나라이 뭐야 하는 것이다.		

KHODASEVICH, E. V.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Biological characteristics and biochemical characteristics of several varieties of alfalfa introduced in the Belorussian SSR." Minsk, 1961. 19 pp; (Belorussian State Univ imeni V. I. Lenin); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 209)





GODNEY, T.N., akademik; AKULOVICH, N.K.; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Participation of the etherified and unetherified forms of the protochlorophyll of etiolated sprouts in the formation of a-chlorophyll. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.41920-923 Je 163.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut biologii AN BSSR.
(Chlorophyll) (Etiolation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

8/0020/64/156/002/0471/0473

AUTHOR: Godnev, T. N. (Academician, AN BSSR); Khodasevich, E. V.; Akulovich, N. K.

TITLE: On the secondary action of powerful light pulses on the stability of photosynthesizing systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 471-473

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, chloroplast, chlorophyll, transmutation, pigment system, protochlorophyll, quantum light energy

ABSTRACT: The authors were interested in tracing the effect of powerful light intensities, during long periods of exposure, so as to quantitatively study the capacity of chloroplasts to repeat photochlorophyll production and chlorophyll storage during subsequent illumination by diffused light. In addition, the aftereffects of repeated powerful short flashes were studied. The experimental subjects were 12-day old etiolated intersprouts of corn. The plants were exposed at 6-second intervals to powerful (1010 erg/cm-sec) light sources having frequencies of 1, 2, 10, and 100 pulses per sec and a duration of 1/500 sec. It was concluded that

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036730

the photochlorophyll of the plants was transmuted into chlorophyll (chlorophyllide + chlorophyll) from 42% (at 1 pulse) to 36% (at 100 pulses) of protochlorophyll. It was determined that the transmuted protochlorophyll gave no evidence of destructive action on the pigment system and that the process of protochlorophyll accumulation continued normally. The photosynthesizing system, as a whole and contiguous to the chloroplast of plasma, was not damaged by the brief exposure to large amounts of quantum light energy. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental noy botaniki i mikrobiologii. Akademii nauk BSSR (Institute of Experimental Botany and Microbiology, Academy of Sciences, BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

DATE ACQ: 16Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

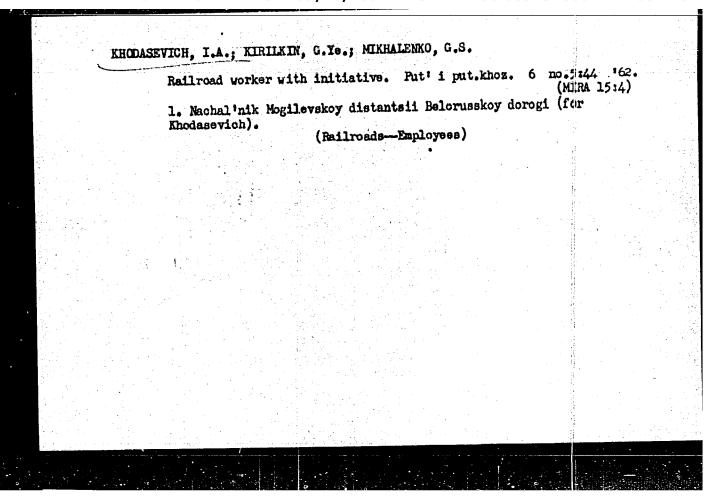
GODNEV, T.N., akademik; KHODASEVICH, E.V.

Pigment biosynthesis in some evergreen plants at subfreezing temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1206-1208 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy botaniki i mikrobiologii AN BSSR.

2. AN BSSk (for Godnev).

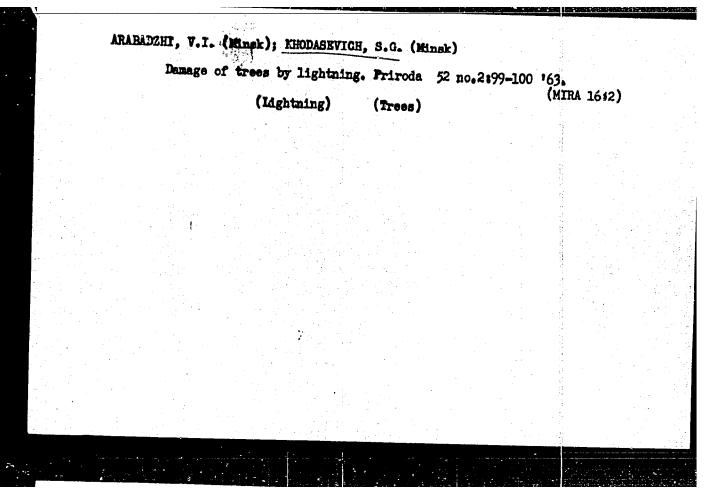


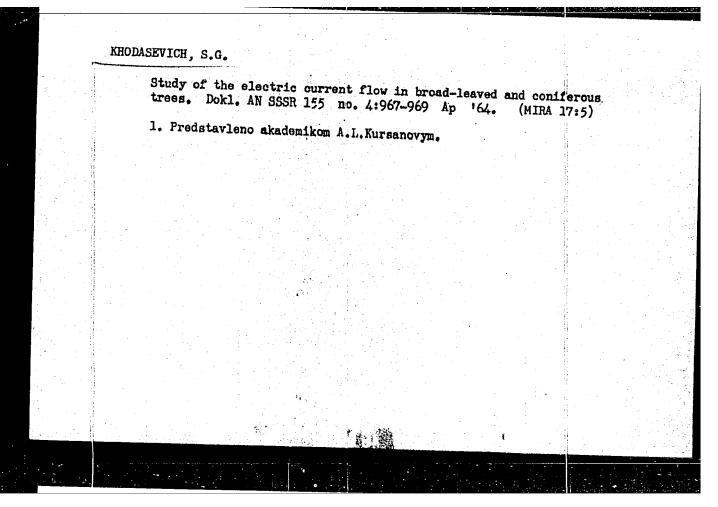
	SONGINA, O.A.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.	
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	Part played by Zimmerman-Reinhardt's solution in the perdetermination of iron. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.5:516-522	8-0 '61.
	7 Konnish Chake III-day 43	(MIRA 14:9)
	1. Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata.	
	(IronAnalysis)	
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	그는 레이터 시간에 한 바람들로 하는 그리다 하는 것이 하고 없다.	
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	그는 이 마음이 얼마를 하는 물까지 말았다. 그릇이 되었다.	
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	이 돈은 가장 있는 이렇지 맛도 몰랐다. 중 맛이 되는 하는 사람이 되었다.	
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SONGINA, O.A.; DAUSHEVA, M.R.; KHODASEVICH, S.A.

Amperometric titration of manganese with permangante in the presence of pyrophosphate. Zhur.sual.khim. 17 no.8:966-971 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. S.M.Kirov Kazakh State University, Alma-Ata. (Manganese-Ahalysis) (Conductqmetric analysis)





LIFAROV, P., otvetstvennyy za vypusk, YUSUPOV, G.G., otvet.red.; LIFAROV, P.K., red.; POGREDINSKAYA, K.A., red.; ERATHYUK, P.K., red.; CHECHASEVICE, V.G., red.; KHAMRAYEV, L., red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.I., red. YUGUBBURG, S.M., red.; KOGAH, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Samarkand Province; a statistical manual] Harodnoe khozialstvo Samarkandskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik.

Samarkand, 1958, 95 p. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Samarkand (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye (Samarkand Province—Statistics)

SOV/137-59-1-1666

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 221 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khodasevich, V. L.

TITLE: Improvements in Process Technology of Hot Stamping at the Minsk Automobile Plant (Usovershenstvovaniye tekhnologicheskikh protses-

sov goryachey shtampovki na Minskom avtomobil'nom zavode)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Konferentsii po usoversh. tekhnol. obrabotki metallov davleniyem. Minsk, Belorussk. un-t, 1958, pp 17-25

ABSTRACT: A report on the improvements and modifications introduced into the technology of forging and stamping of the following components: The

king pivot of the driven front axle of a lumber carrier; the main drive shaft for the model MAZ-525 automobile; the universal-joint fork; the left steering-knuckle arm; and the worm segment of the

steering mechanism.

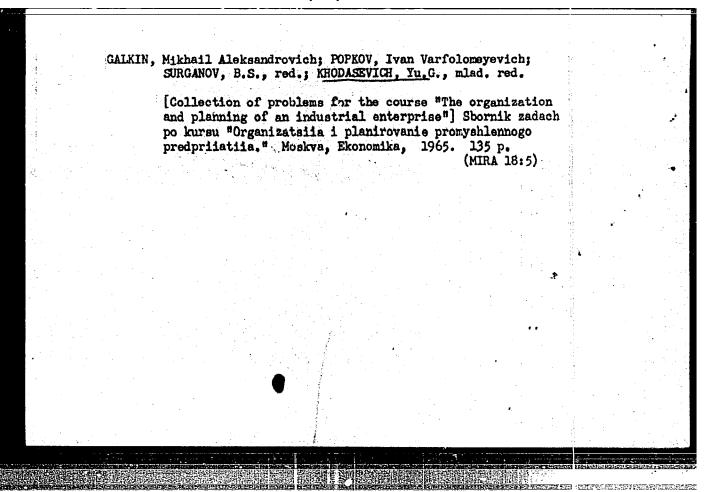
M. Ts.

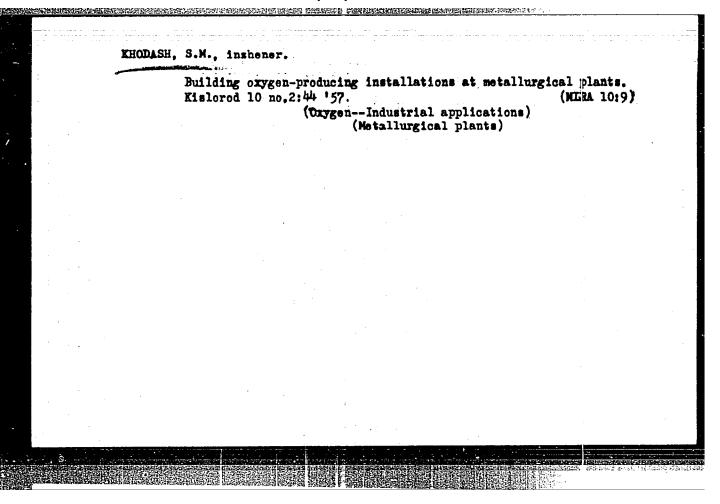
Card 1/1

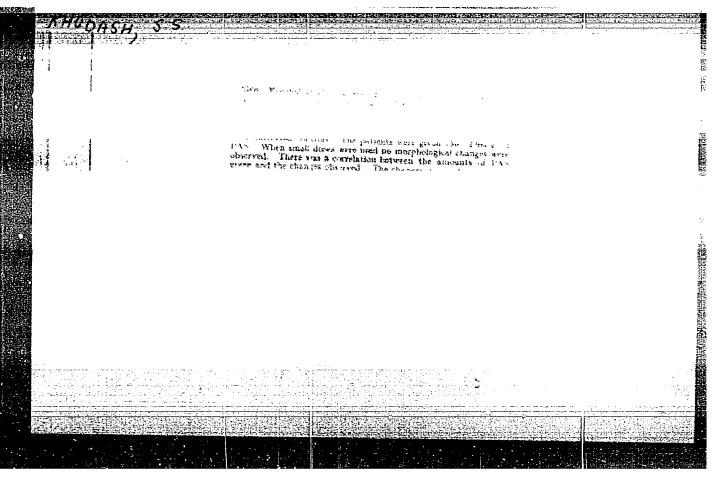
KHODASEVICH, V.R.

Effect of ACTH on the intestinal motility and its reflex regulation. Trudy Khab. med. inst. 23 no.2:41-43 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. dotsent V.D. Lindenbraten) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.







URANOVA, Ye.V.; KHODASH, S.S.

Case of lymphedenosis complicated by reticulo— and fibrosarchma.
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.2:44-47 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. — deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Krayevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(LYMPHATICS—DISEASES) (CANCER)

24(2)

AUTHORS:

Bokiy, G. B., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-128-1-20/58

AS USSR, Atovmyan, L. O., Khodasheva, T. S.

TITLE:

On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex

Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 78-80

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The afore-mentioned compounds have been only little investigated from the crystallochemical standpoint. These elements contain several stable groupings of the metal with light atoms, i.e. primarily with oxygen and nitrogen. The metal - hydrogen bond may differ according to the nature and number of the other atoms linked up to nitrogen: Me - NH₃, Me - NO₂, Me - NO, Me - N.

A similar series may be obtained for oxygen-containing compounds: Me - OH₂, Me - OH, Me - O. There is a certain similarity between these series, which the authors believe to be very important for the chemistry of these compounds. This fact has hitherto been to much neglected. The solid bond Ru - NO is a specific property of the complex compounds of ruthenium. The authors first point out some facts known from previous articles.

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On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

New data is then given on the structure of the complex compounds of ruthenium and comium, which contain NO, N, H₂O, and Cl as components. The compounds $K_2[RuNOCl_5]$ and $K_2[RuCl_5H_2O]$ exhibit the same structure and belong to the deformed structure of the type K_2PtCl_6 . The structure of $K_2[RuNOCl_5]$ was investigated more in detail. The bond Ru - N - 0 is linear, and the distances Ru - N and N - 0 amount to 1.70 Å and 1.25 Å. This is also confirmed by the following concept: $Me = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N} = \frac{$

Card 2/4

On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

807/20-128-1-20/58

shorter than the sum of covalent radii (1.35 +0.55 . 1.90). The chlorine atom (which is in trans-position to the nitrogen atom) has a shortened distance on the coordinate N - Os - Cl $(\sim 2.1 \text{ Å})$. All this indicates the possible existence of a linear group which is similar to 0 - 0s - 0. The above series Me - N and Me - O are very similar in Ru- and Os compounds because the distances Me - N and Me - O are shortened in both cases. The authors then report briefly on the final members of the series of nitrogen-containing compounds. The assumption of linear groups in Os permits a new interpretation of the structure of the series of complex compounds. The authors believe that a compound of the composition K20s04.2H20 contains the csmyl group $K_2[0s0_2(OH)_4]$. They began to analyze the structure of this group. Complex compounds similar to those investigated here are also found in Ru and some other metals. In many cases investigated in this article the one coordinate of the octahedral complex differs greatly from the two other coordinates. This assumption will be checked by several examples. There are 2 tables and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

On Some Special Crystallochemical Features of the Complex Compounds of Ruthenium and Osmium

SOV/20-128-1-20/58

ASSOCIATION:

Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences,

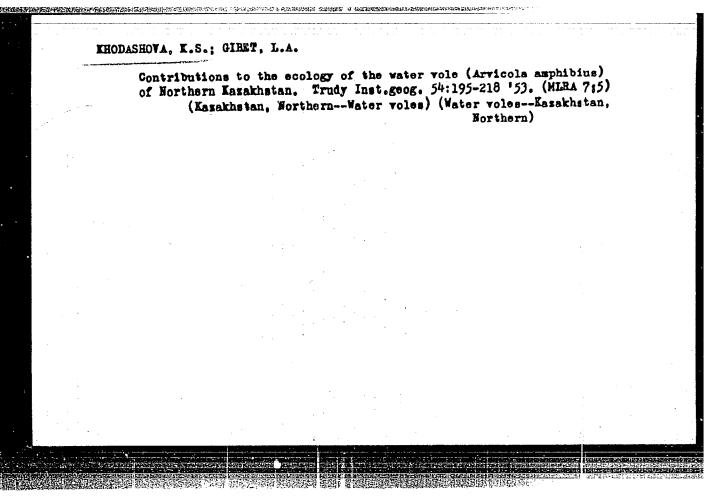
USSR)

SUBMITTED:

June 12, 1959

Card 4/4

Hendashova, K.S. Principal forms of rodents of the lowlands of Kasakhstan and some regularities of their geographical distribution. Trudy. Inst.geog. 54:33-194 53. (Kira 7:5) (Kasakhstan-Rodentia) (Rodentia-Kasakhstan)



KHODASHOVA, K.S.; SOLDATOVA, A.N.

Observations on seasonal characteristics of the mobility of lesser susliks and on changes in the extent of their feeding areas in the clayey semi-arid trans-Volga region. Trudy Inst.geog. no.66:167-187 (MIRA 8:7)

(Volga Valley--Susliks) (Ural Valley--Susliks)

KHODASHOVA, K.S.; FORMOZOV, A.N., doktor biolog.nauk, otv.red.;
SERILOVA, M.H., red.izd-va; KOLOKOL'HIKOV, K.A., tekhn.red.

[Natural environment and animal world of clayey semideserts of the trans-Volga region] Prirodnaia areda i shivotnyi mir gliniatykh polupustyn' Zavolsh'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 129 p. (NIRA 14:2) (Volga-Ural region--Zoogeography)

RHODASHOVA, K.S.; DINESMAN, L.G.

Role of lesser susliks in the formation of soils in the clayey semidesert of the trans-Volga region. Pochvovedenie no.1:681-76
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i TSentral'naya laboratoriya lesovedeniya AN SSSR.
(Volga Valley—Soils) (Volga Valley—Suslika)

<i>i</i> .	BOKIY.	G.B.; KHO	Dashova,	T.S.					*	
		X-ray (analys is	of InF3-3H	20. Kristall	ografija	1 no.2:19 (MIRA	7-201 9:11)	156.	,
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5"

70-5-6/31

Khodashova, T.S. AUTHOR:

TITLE:

The Structure of Crystals of Cobalt Hexafluogermanate

Hexahydrate Co(H2O)6.GeF6 (Stroyeniye kristallov geksa-

ftorgermanata kobal'ta geksagidrata Co(H2O)6.GeF6)

Kristallografiya, 1957, Vol.2, No.5, pp. 609-612 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

Crystals of Co(H2O)6.GeF6 occur with two different habits ABSTRACT:

one appearing orthorhombic and the other rhombohedral. structure would be expected to be that of Ni(H,O)6. SnCl6 which

has a slightly distorted CsCl type of packing of the complex ions. Single crystal photographs gave the following cell

dimensions: $a = 17.30 \pm 0.05$, $b = 19.48 \pm 0.05$, $c = 13.30 \pm 0.05$

 \pm 0.05 KX and $\beta = 100^{\circ}10'$. a:b:c = 0.888 : 1 : 0.683.

 $d_{obs.}$ = 2.21 g/cm² and Z = 16. There is extremely strong

pseudosymmetry each of the above dimensions being halved and β remaining unchanged; Z' is then 2. Extinctions indicate the space group of this pseudo cell to be P2₁/a. The cell can

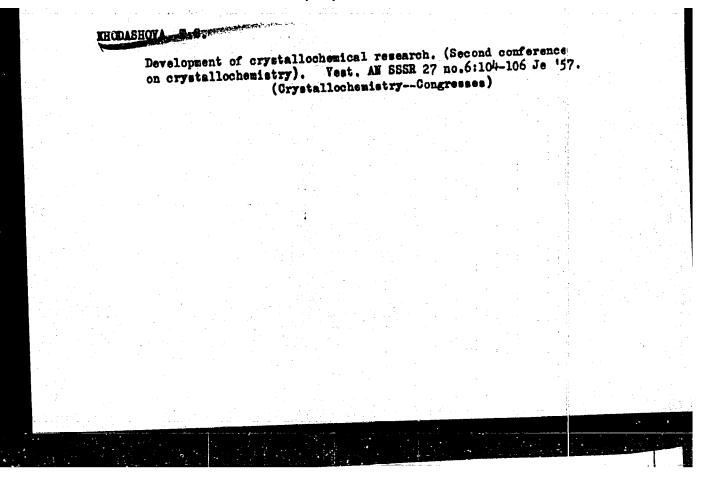
also be reckoned as pseudo-rhombohedral with parameters Cardl/3 a = 11.7 KX and = 1130 and the space group R3m.

70-5-6/31 The APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/d7/2000 xaf DIASRDPEG TOO SI 3R 000 722120011-5

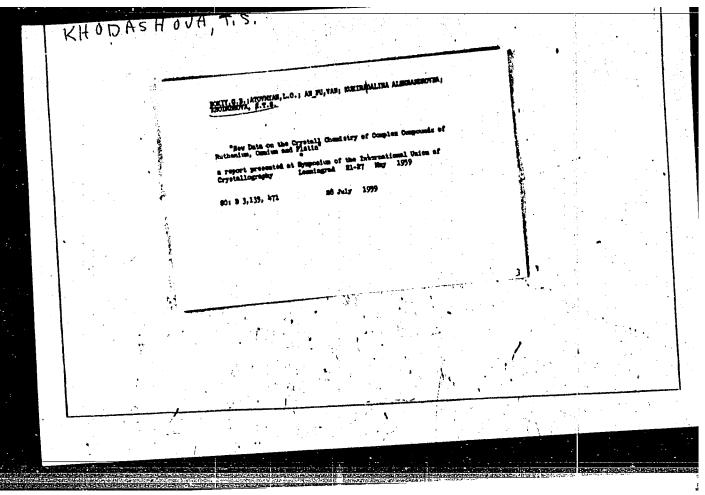
From retigraph photographs Patterson projections along the three principal directions [OCI], [100] and D10] were calculated and showed that the Co and Ge atoms were octahedrally surrounded by F atoms and HO molecules. The general structure is of the CsCl type. The co-ordination octahedra are oriented so that their three-fold axes coincide with the pseudo-threefold axis of the crystal. Half of each kind of octahedra have slightly different orientations giving the cell-edge doubling. The true cell can be allocated the dimensions a = 17.3, b = 19.48, c = 9.70 KX with $\beta = 139$, Z = 8 and space group C2/m. 8 Co atoms lie in the positions 2(a), 2(b) and 4(e) and the 8 Ge atoms in positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 2 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 3 = 0.5 The atoms in the positions 4(h) with y = 0.25 and 4(i) with x = 0.25 and 4(i) wit z = 0.5. The structure is very like that of Ni(H₂0)₆. SnOl₆ with slight variations in the mutual orientations of the complex ions. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

Kurnakov Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry ASSOCIATION: (Institut obshchey i neorgannicheskoy khimi im.

N.S. Eurnakova) Card 2/3



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5



S/081/60/000/021/001/018 A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 19, # 83741

AUTHORS:

Bokiy, G. B., Khodashova, T. S.

TITLE:

Crystallochemistry of Indium

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1959, No. 13, pp. 53-64

(English summary)

TEXT: The authors review the crystallochemistry of the In-compounds. The peculiarities of the metallic In-structure, its intermetallic and inorganic compounds are shown, as well as some regularities of its geochemical behavior. The affinity of In is pointed out to form covalence bonds with low coordination numbers in intermetallic compounds. For inorganic compounds of In(3+) with oxygen and halogens the coordination number 6 (octahedron) is characteristic, with oxygen and halogens the coordination number 4 (tetrahedron). The affinity to the formation of tetrahedral covalence bonds with elements of the VIb-subgroup increases with the transition from above downwards within the subgroup. By analyzing the compound structures of In with formal valence (2+) it is

Card 1/2

Crystallochemistry of Indium

S/081/60/000/021/001/018 A005/A001

shown that actually either In-In bonds take place or simultaneously In (3+) and In are present. For In the coordination numbers 7 and 8 are characteristic. In geochemical respect, great similarity is observed between In and Zn (in sulfide minerals) as well as between In and Sn (in compounds containing oxygen). That is obviously dependent on the crystallochemical properties of In in the compound groups mentioned. The specific crystallochemical analogy between In and Hg is also pointed out.

T. Khodashova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

Problems in structural inorganic chemistry at the Third National Congress of Ignorganic Chemistry in Bratislava. Zinur. strukt. khim. 1 no.1:127-128 ky-Je '60. (MIRA 13:8) 1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR. (Chemistry, Inorganic—Congresses)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.; BOKIY, G.B.

Structure of potassiym nitrosopentachlororuthenate. Zhurstruk. khim. 1 no.2:151-158 J1-Ag 160. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnskova AN SSSR.

(Potassium compounds) (Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure K₂[RuCl₅H₂O]. Zhur. strukt. khim. 1 no.3:333-336 S-O (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds)

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

Structure of crystals of nitrosopentamine ruthenium trichloride.

Zhur.strukt.khim. 4 no.1:111-112 Ja-P *63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurmakova AN SSSR.

(Ruthenium compounds) (Nitroso compounds) (Crystallography)

BUTMAN, L.A.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.; MINACHEVA, L.Kh.; TAYUKIN, V.I.

Making the structure of crystals of potassium nitrosohydroxotetranitroruthenate more precise. Zhur.strukt. khim. 5 no. 2:250-256 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova.

STARIKOVA, Z.A.; PORAY-KOSHITS, M.A.; ZORKIY, P.M.; KHODASHOVA, T.S.

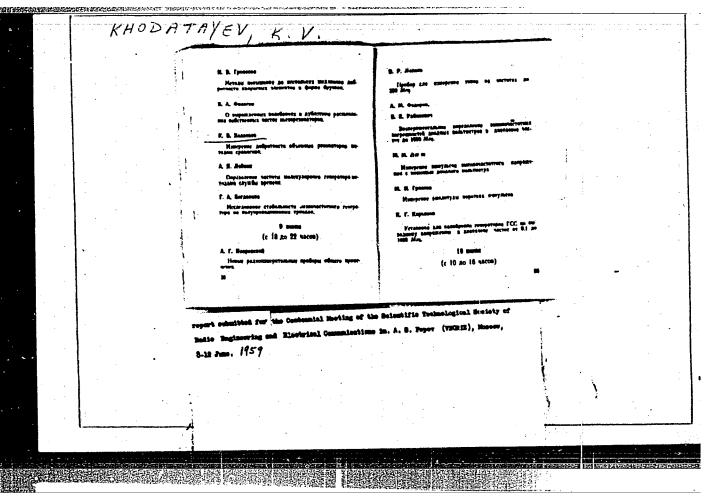
X-ray structural analysis of copper and nickel salicylal- 0-phenylethyl iminates. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no.2:315-316 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova AN SSSR.

KHODASHOVA, T.S.

X-ray structural study of ruthenium nitrosopentammine trichloride crystals. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:716-723 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR. Submitted March 6, 1964.



PETROV, Yu.F.; POLYAKOV, B.I.; POPOV, I.A.; KHODATAYEV, K.V.; SHIMCHUK, V.P.

Studying a plasma on a traveling wave setup. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:581-584 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Mintsem.

1.	KHODATAYEV, V.P.			•				7	
2.	USSR (600)							•	
4.	Social Sciences	•							
7.	Place of railroa i arkhitekture,	d transport 1952.	in the	planning	of towns,	Moskva,	Izd-vo po	stroitel's	stvo
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9. Wonthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

ZEBLINOV, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BURAKOV, V.A., insh.;

OBERGETSTER, A.M., sladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POLYAKOV, A.A.,

doktor tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PERSIANOV, V.A.,

sladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TAL; K.K., kand.tekhn.nauk,

starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHODATAYEV, Y.P., kand.tekhn.

nauk, Prinimal/uchastiye; AMMULIONIS, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.

nauk, mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEALOV, K.Yu., kand.tekhn.

nauk, red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Basis for construction of road transportation junctions]
Canovy postroeniia transportnykh uslov. Pod obshchei red.

8.V.Zemblinova. Moskva, Gos.transp.shel-dor.izd-vo. 1959.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Transportation) (Streets)

KHODATAYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; GAVALOV, O. V., red. izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z. S., tekhn. red.

[City planning and transportation; effect of the movement of traffic on the design of central regions of the United States and England.] Akademia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. TSentral'nyi institut nauchnoi informatsii po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture. Planirovka gorodov i trnasport; vliianie transportnogo dvizheniia na planirovku tsentral'nykh raionov SShA i Anglii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 118p. (Its Opyt zarubezhnoge stroitel'stva, no. 7) (MIRA 16:11)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

KHODCHENKO, L.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Silicates.

Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5320

Author: Khodchenko, L., Ryabukha, N.

Institution: None

Title: Attachment for Stretching of Concrete Specimens

Publication: Stroit. materialy, izdeliya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 5, 16

Abstract: Description of an attachment for determining the tensile strength of

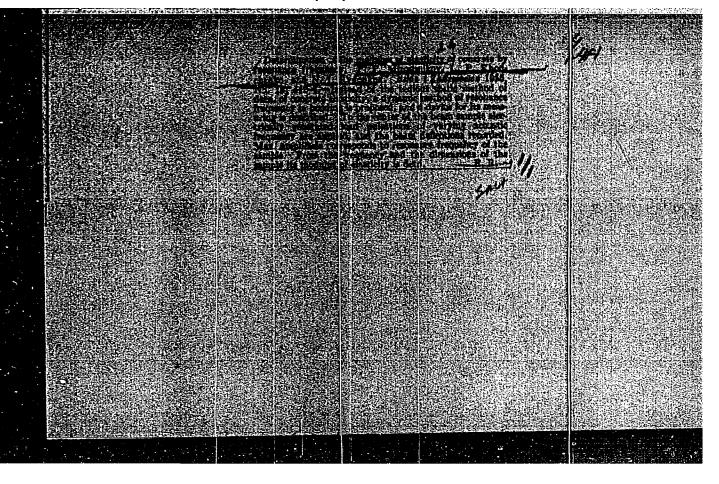
concrete specimens (cross-section 100 x 100 mm) by stretching them

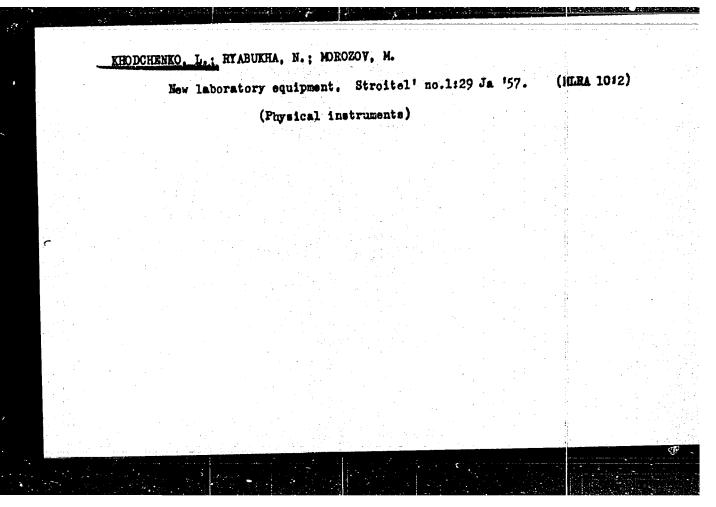
in a 4 ton laboratory press.

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001**

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Standard metallic edge fittings for construction yards.
Shakht, etrol. no. 9:25-27 Ap 37. (MEM 10:7)
(Building materials industry—Equipment and supplies)

KHODCHERKO, Leonid Paylovich; RYABUKHA, Mikolay Ivanovich; ALEKSAWIROV, S.A., otvetstvennyy na vypusk.

[Apparatus for measuring linear deformations; informational report]
Pribor dlia ismereniia lineinykh deformatsii; informatsionnoe
soobshchenie. Kiev, 1958. 6 p. (NIEA 11:10)
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Measuring instruments)

SOV 71-3-4-14/23

AUTHORS:

Vilenskiy, Yu.B.; Prokhotskiy, Yu.M.; Khodchenkov, A.N.

TITLE:

Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials (Ob izmerenii spektral'noy svetochuvstvitel'nosti foto-

materialov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, 1958,

Vol 3, Nr 4, pp 287-288 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author describes his method for measuring the optical densities of spectrosensitograms, in determining the spectral photosensitivity of photographic materials by the GOI system. An MF-4 recording microphotometer is used and the modification consists in alterations to the method of processing the results. This reduces the time required by 2-3 times and gives greater accuracy. The result is a curve showing the spectral photosensitivity of the film or plate, and by the same method characteristic curves for different values of the light wavelength can be

Card 1/2

constructed from the microphotograms. There are 3 graphs.

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722120011-5" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001**

SOV 77-3-4-14/23

Measuring the Spectral Photosensitivity of Photographic Materials

ASSOCIATION: Shostka, Branch NIKFI (Shostka, the Filial of NIKFI)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

1. Photographic emulsions—Photosensitivity 2. Microphotometers—Applications 3. Photographic emulsions—Test results

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P.,

SOV/76-32-7-38/45

Khodchenkov, A. N.

TITLE:

On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead (K voprosu ob elektronograficheskom issledovanii stroyeniya molekul

galogenidov dvukhvalentnykh olova i svintsa)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 7,

pp. 1679 - 1681 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to quantum chemical concepts a triangular configuration may be assumed for the molecules SnX, and PbX, and a tetrahedric structure for the molecules SnX, and PbX,. While, on

the hand, reliable experimental information on the structure of the latter two is known to exist, the problem of the structure of the former two has not yet been solved. Investigations carried out by Lister and Sutton (Ref 4) which were checked by the authors of this paper according to the equation by Schomaker (Ref 6) using the data obtained by the former, proved

to be insufficient. For this reason the experiments were repeated, using a more perfect apparatus and method of determina-

Card 1/3

On the Electron Diffraction Investigations of the SOV/76-32-7-38/45 Molecular Structure of the Halides of Bivalent Tin and Lead

tion. According to the experimental results obtained the following was found: The electron diffraction inventigations of the gaseous halides of SnX2 and PbX2 make possible the determination of the inter—atomic distance metal "halide, however, not that of the molecule configuration. It must be taken into account that molecules of the types MeX, Me2X2, Me2X4, and others are contained in the vapors. The problem of the molecular composition of the vapor could be solved by the use of mass spectrometric methods, and that concerning the molecular configuration by radiospectroscopic methods. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

October 17, 1957

Card 2/3

5(4)

SOV/76-33-1-4/45

AUTHORS:

Akishin, P. A., Spiridonov, V. P., Khodchenkov, A. N.

TITLE:

Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure (Elektronograficheskoye issledovaniye stroyeniya molekul) IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury (IX. Galogenidy dvukhvalentnoy

rtuti)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 20-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Since publications (Refs 1-3) give different values for the interatomic distances mercury-halogen, a new determination of the molecular parameters of HgX₂ is carried out by use of an

improved apparatus and calculation method. The structures of the bivalent mercuric chloride, mercuric bromide, and mercuric iodide were determined. Determinations of HgF, were not success-

ful. The electron diffractions were recorded by an electronograph of the Moscow State University. The calculations were carried out according to two methods, the method of gradual approach and of radial distribution. The curves of the radial distribution which were plotted according to Uolter and Bich's equation (Fig 1) indicated a linear configuration of the HgX₂

Card 1/2

SOV/76-33-1-4/45

Electron Diffraction Investigation of the Molecular Structure. IX. Halides of Bivalent Mercury

molecules. In order to compare the results which were obtained visually and photometrically, microphotometric investigations of the HgJ₂ molecules were carried out by means of a microphotometer MF-4. The investigations carried out by means of electron diffraction showed that the molecules HgCl₂, HgBr₂ and HgJ₂ have a linear structure; the geometric parameters are compared with reference data (Table 4). In the case of the distances Hg-Cl and Hg-Br the values obtained coincide with those obtained by radiospectrographic methods. (Ref 13). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova

(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

May 17, 1957

Card 2/2

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; GRECHKO, M.K.; VILENSKIY, Yu.B.; ALIPEROVICH, N.A.

Effect of the duration of chemical ripening on the optical sensitization of emulsions. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i klin. 8 no.3:167-173 My-Je 163. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Shostka.
(Photographic emulsions)

KHOLCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Analytic approximation of the atomic factors for electron scattering. Kristallografiia 9 no.4:546-548 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction study of the structure of lithium and sedium nitrate molecules in the vapor state. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:765.766 S-0 165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonomova. Submitted February 17, 1965.

SPIRIDONOV, V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

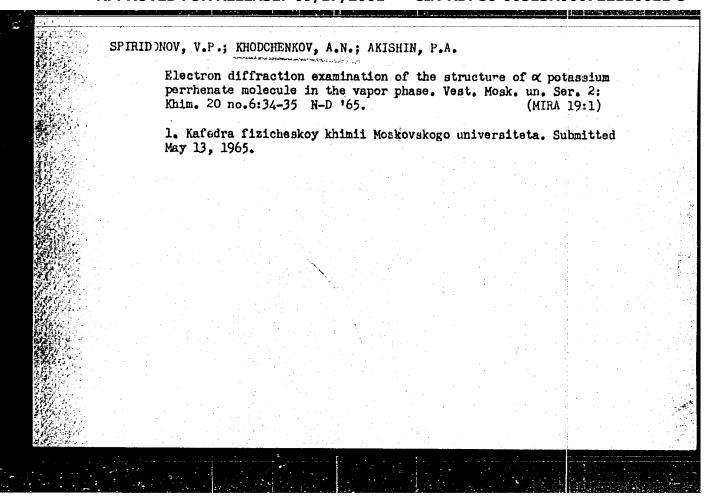
Electron diffraction study of the structure of a cesium sulfate molecule in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 4:633-634 Jl-Ag (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonoscva. Submitted February 17, 1965.

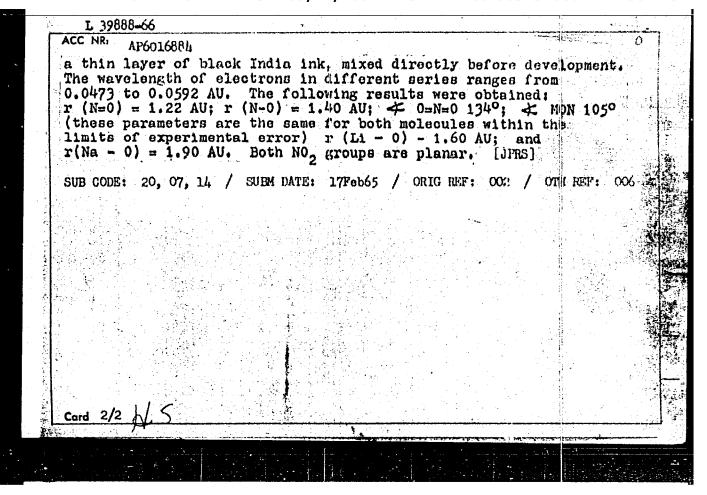
SPIRITEMOV. V.P.; KHODCHENKOV, A.N.; AKISHIN, P.A.

Electron diffraction examination of the molecular structure of sodium and potassium chromates in vapors. Zhur. strukt. khim. 6 no. 42634 Jl-Ag '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. lomonosova. Submitted February 17, 1965.



	T 39888-66 ENT(1)/EVT(1) LJP(c) T/M/JD/OD-2 ACC NR: AP6016884 SOURCE CODE: UR/O192/65/006/(N05/0765/0766
Ţ,	AUTHOR: Khodchenkov, A. N.; Spiridonov, V. P.; Akishin, P. A.
	ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) TITIE: Electron-diffraction study of the structure of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate molecules in the vapor state 7) 77
	SOURCE: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 6, no. 5, 1965, 765-766.
	TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, sodium nitrate, nitrate, lithium compound, electron beam, camera, photography
N.	ABSTRACT: Results of an electron-diffraction study of the vapor state of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate are presented. The experiments were carried out on the MGU high-temperature electron-diffraction camera. Purchased preparations of lithium nitrate and sodium nitrate, classified as "analytically pure," were used in the investigation. Photographs of the dectron-diffraction patterns of vapors of these compounds were made from a platinum ampule with release of vapor along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 450-500°C. Seventeen series of electron-diffraction patterns were obtained from the vapors of these compounds, using a rotating sector on dispositive film, coated with
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L 39767-66 = ENT(n)/ENP(t)/ETIIJP(c) WW/JD/JG/GD-2 ACC NR: AP6013822 SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/006/0034/0035 AUTHOR: Spiridonov, V. P.; Khodchenkov, A. N.; Akishin, P. A. \mathcal{B} 30.3 ORG: Chair of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule in vapors SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 6, 1965, 34-35 TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction analysis, potassium compound, rhenium compound molecular structure, photometric analysis 27 27 ABSTRACT: The structure of the potassium perrhenate molecule KReOu in the vapor state was studied with the electron diffraction camera used at MGU for investigating compounds of low volatility. The substance was vaporized off a molybdenum and a nickel ampoule, the vapor being emitted along the direction of the electron beam at a temperature of 800-900°C. The electron diffraction patterns were read by visual and photometric evaluation of the electron scattering intensity, using radial distribution

and successive approximation methods. The radial distribution curve had peaks at r values of 1.75, 2.20 and 2.75 Å, which were readily interpreted as the distances Re=0, K-0, and the composition of distances between unbound oxygen atoms, respectively. The final configuration of KReO, was determined by the successive approximation method.

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with the oxygen at edges of the tetra with the basal place obtained: r(Re=0)	s found to form a tetrahed t the center; the Re atom toms. The K atom is locat ahedron, and is projected ane. The following values) = 1.75 Å; r(Re-0) = 1.95	forming one single and ted in a plane passing on the line of inters	d three double he through one of ection of this	bonds the plane
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ACCESSION MR: AP5020249 UR/0367/65/002/00	
AUTHOR: Khodel', V. A. 41,55	42 27
TITLE: Single particle 1-forbidden transitions in nuclei	3/B
SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 24-27	(2)
TOPIC TAGS: forbidden transition, particle interaction, nuclear spin	
ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by A.	1000 TO 1000 E 100 TO 100 T
(ZhETF v. 46, 1680, 1964; Nucl. Phys. v. 59, 29, 1964) is applied to	he treatment
of 1-forbidden transitions. The transition of an odd quasi-particle magic nucleus, which is a pure single-particle transition is treated.	in a near-
and final states are determined uniquely without solving a complicate	l set of
equations, and the final result contains only the spin-spin interacti	on constant.
The calculated probabilities of the 1-transitions are less than those sponding M1 transitions by two orders of magnitude, which is in satis	of the corre-
ment with experiment. It is thus shown that the existence of single-	article !-
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L 1997-66 Accession MR: A75020249	15
forbidden transitions is a consequence of spin-spin interaction of particles. "The author thanks A. B. Migdal for continuous interest advice, and S. V. Kamerdshiyev, E. Ye. Sapershteyn, and M. A. Troit evaluation of the owrk." Orig. Aft. has: 11 formulas.	
evaluation of the owrk." Orig. Aft. has: 11 formilias. ABSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inshpherno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow En	
Physics Institute)	Det IP
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L 2232-66 EVT(m) DIAAP ACCESSION BRI AP5020250 UR/0367/65/00:/001/0028/0034 44,55 AUTHOR: B.; Khodel!, TITLE: Beta decay in nuclei 11,44,55 SOUNCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 1, 1965, 28-34 TOPIC TAGS: Beta decay, particle interaction, nuclear spin, forbidden transition ABSTRACT: The method of interacting quasiparticles, developed by one of the authors (Kigdal, Bucl. Phys. v. 57, 29, 1964), is used to analyze bets decay in nuclei. The probabilities for the allowed beta transitions are calculated, with account taken of the interaction between quasiparticles, by calculating the matrix elements for the Permi and Gamov-Teller transitions. It is shown that the Permi matrix elements can be calculated accurately without taking Coulomb | interaction into account; In the case of Gamow-Teller transitions in mirror muyei, the field satisfies an equation identical with that for the polarisability of the daughter nucleus in the field. The presence of a spin-spin interaction between quasiparticles in Gamow-Teller transitions and to the appearance of the gloup of single-Cord 1/2

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	particle 1-forbidden transitions in which the orbital angular moments particle changes by two units. "The authors thank Yu. V. Gaponov and	F. Ac.
	particle changes by two units. The authors than 14, 7 separations of the second of the	and 1 table.
	ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizieheakiy institut (Moscov En i Physics Institute)	
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AUTHOR: Saper	shteyn, E. Ye.; Khodel', V. A.	1
ORG: None		₩ 2
SOURCE: Yaderr	calculation of the magnetic moments of spherical nuclei naya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 433–435 uclear magnetic moment, particle interaction, proton in	
between the calcu	e method of interacting quasi particles permits a quanti- ments of spherical particles. However, in some cases whated and the experimental values owing to an inexact of	ther is a discrep
in unfilled subshe there is a single p	rons and protons in the unfilled subshells. The case of ells is considered in the simplest case, i.e., when in the proton (neutron) at level γ_1 and one to two pairs of neutronession for the magnetic moment of such a system is	two ppes of parti-
in unfilled subshe there is a single p	ells is considered in the simplest case, i.e., when in the proton (neutron) at level γ_1 and one to two pairs of neutron	two ppes of parti-
in unfilled subshe there is a single p level 72. The ex	ells is considered in the simplest case, i.e., when in the proton (neutron) at level γ_1 and one to two pairs of neutronession for the magnetic moment of such a system is	two lypes of parti le un illed levels rons (protons) at

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and positive for neutrons; this is confirmed by experimental data for K^{41} , C^{53} , Nb^{93} , Mc^{93}	,9')
and positive for neutrons; this is confirmed by experimental data for K ⁴¹ , C ⁵³ , Nb ⁹³ , Mo and Cd ¹¹¹ in conclusion, the suthers thank A. B. Migdal, A. A. Lushnikov and M. A. Troitskiy for useful discussions, Orig. art, has: 1 table and 6 formulas.	
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Deo64/ ORES REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003	
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(CA) Cord 8/2	(***) ****

KHODEL	I, V.; CHICOGIDZE, P., red. [Party-state control in action] Partiino-gosudarstvennyi kontrol' v deistvii. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1965. 19 p. (MIRA 18:8)	

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Effect of the spin-ordital interaction of electrons on the energy of the spin wave. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;fiz. no.1:158-161 (MIRA 15:6)

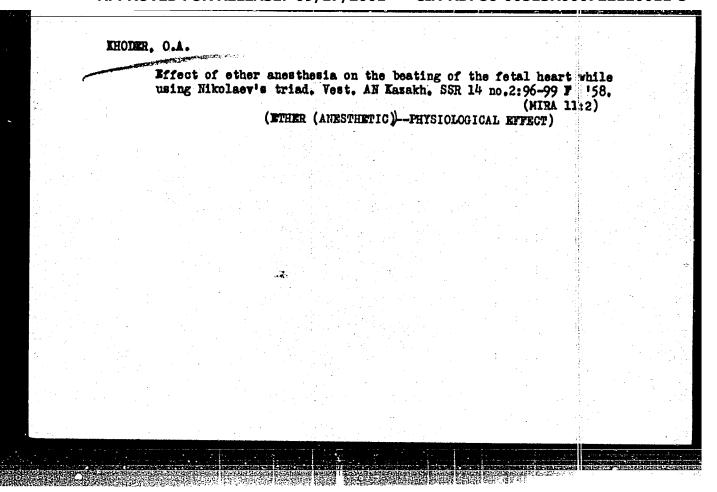
1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Scr'kogo. (Electrons)

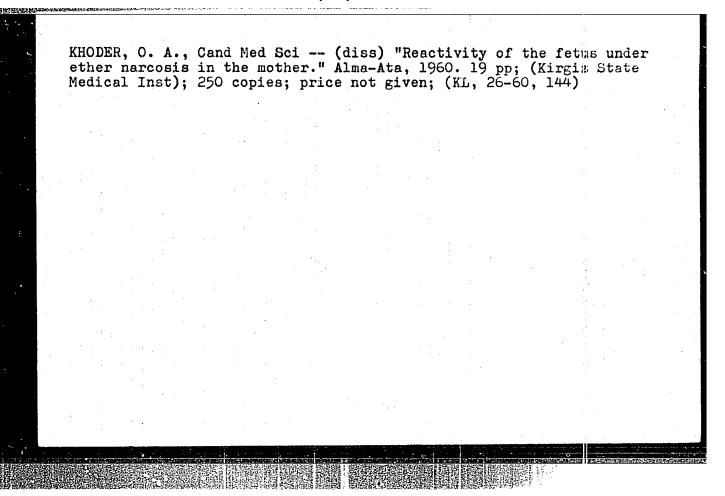
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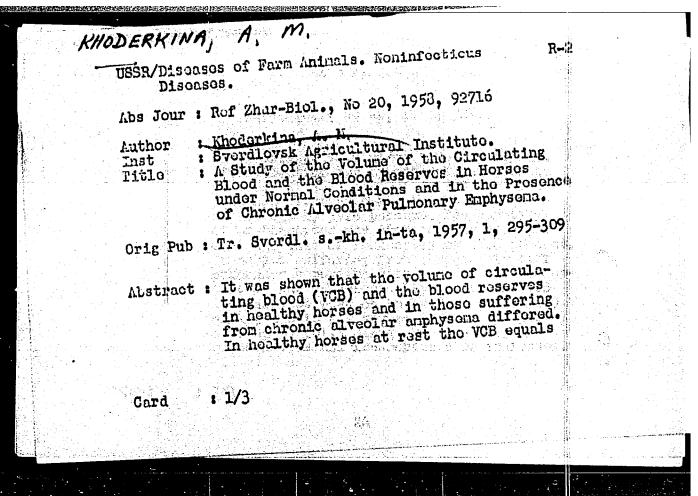
Reactivity of the fetus following the administration of ether to parturients. Zdrav. Kazakh. 17 no.6:43-45 '57.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul tetov Kasakhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova. (FETUS) (ETHER (ANESTHETIC))







SHELJIKO, Aleksey; SOLOMAKHIM, N.I. [translator]; IMENYAGIN, B.V., red.;
VOTUTSKIY, S.S., prof., red.; KHOUMTSKAYA, Z.F., red.;
RYEKINA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Colloid chemistry] Kolloidneis khimiis. Ped red. B.V.Derisgine
i S.S.Voiutskogo. Moskva, Isd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 332 p.
Translated from the Bulgarien. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AM SSSR (for Deryagin).

(Colloids)

BEMFORD, K.[Bamford, C.H.]; BARB, U.[Barb, W.G.]; DZHENKINS, A.

[Jenkins, A.D.]; ON'ON, P.[Onyon, F.F.]; GRITSENKO, T.M.,

kend.khim. nauk, [translator]; MILYUTINSKAYA, R.I., kand.

khim. nauk, [translator]; FRAVEENIKOV, A.N., kand. khim.

nauk [translator]; MALINSKIY, Yu.M., kand. khim. nauk, red.;

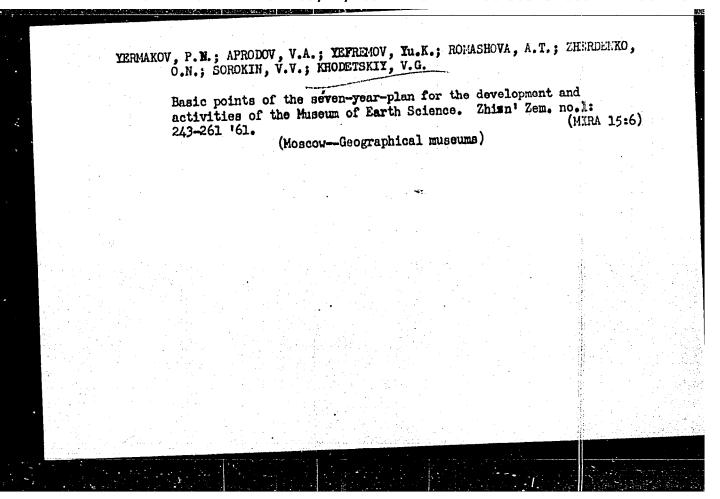
KHODETSKAYA, Z.F., red.; PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Kinetics of vinyl polymerization by radical mechanisms] Kinklika radikal'noi polimerizatsii vinilovykh soedinenii. [by] G.H.

Bamford i dr. Koskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 345 p.

Translated from the English.

(Vinyl compound polymers) (Radicals (Chemistry))



SOY/146-58-4-4/22

AUTHORS:

Ornatskiy, P.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

Khodeyev. I.K., and Dem'yanenko, V.A., Engineers

TITLE:

A Sensitive, Multirange Electromagnetic Milliampere-

Voltmeter for a Broadened Frequency Band

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroye-

niye, 1958, Nr 4, pp 19-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

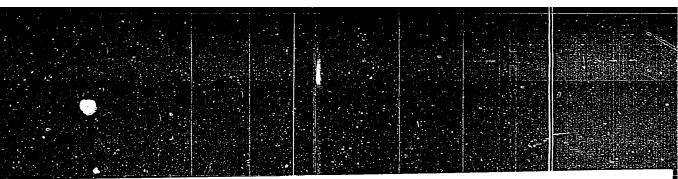
Presently a rapid improvement and further development of electrical measuring instruments of almost all systems is observed. However, the improvement of moving-iron instruments in regard to sensitivity, extended measuring and frequency ranges is advancing slowly at the present time. Recently the Kiyev plant "Tochelektropribor" developed a new series of class 0.5, E-59 moving-iron instruments, having increased sensitivity. The ammeters of this series, built for current of 2.5-10 amperes, have an increased frequency range. The multirange milliammeter for 10-20-40 milliamperes and the voltmeters of this series do not have an extended frequency range. In these devices a difference of the

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readings on direct current and on 50-cycle alternating current is observed with uncharged values of the magnitudes to be measured. The magnitude of this difference limits the sensitivity of the multirange milli-ampere-meters and voltmeters of type E-59. The frequency error of these instruments is positive and caused by a considerable interturn capacitance in the tapped measuring coil. At the Kafedra izmeritel'nykh ustroystv Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Chair of Measuring Devices of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) in cooperation with the laboratory of indicating instruments of the plant "Tochelektropribor", special studies were performed for the purpose of improving the parameters of class 0.5 moving-iron instru-The results of this work may be used for the development of high-sensitive alternating current instruments of electromagnetic and other systems for higher frequencies. A new multirange instrument with a tapped coil was created on the basis of the E-59

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frequency error of the moving-iron milliammeter in the presence of internal capacitance and especially in the suggested frequency compensation circuit. The compensation of the frequency error may be performed by means of an auxiliary coil which has a megative frequency error. As shown in Figure 4, the auxiliary coil will compensate in a certain frequency range the positive frequency error caused by parasite capacitance in the basic instrument coil. On this basis, a measuring instrument was built with the following ranges: 7.5, 15, 30 milliamperes; 30, 75, 150 v, and with additional resistors up to 600 v inclusively. The power required by the measuring coil in all measuring ranges is 0.09 w. The voltage drop in the working coil within the different ranges: 30 milliamperes = 3 v; 15 milliamperes = 6 v; 7.5 milliamperes = 12 v. The impedance of the voltmeter is in the following ranges:

pedance of the voltmeter is in the following ranges:

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and alternating currents and voltages at frequencies up to 400 cycles. The accuracy class of the instrument is 0.5. The calculation and testing of the instrument model were performed by the student of the Kiyev Polytechnic Institute, V.A. Dem'yanenko. The model of this device was shown at the Brussels World Fair. Figure 7 shows a photograph of this instrument. There are 6 diagrams and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) Kiyevskiy zavod "Tochelektropribor" (Kiyev Plant "Tochelektropribor")

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1958

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	Dodyney, I. E. Domestod. Remanest-August Noring-Coil Reference Controlled affice of Claims The author describes NGC-type instruments having the fol- lowing measurement boundaries: 0.15, 0.3, 0.75, 1.5, 3, and 7.5 amperes; by and 75 millivolts; and 1.5 and 3 volts.	Discrete 1. E. Type D71 Electrodynamic Matrices Listenment of the "Notition Phase 0.1. The author describes instruments which are to be constructed to accordance with the specifications of COOT 1845-22 (All-Stine State Standard 1845-22).	had Proposeds among author suggests a series of electrodynamic devices of semedat complex construction which would pend the use of proposeds at a considerable reduction power. There are 6 references: 5 brist and 1 inclisit.	designations (2), A., and S. J. Marcherich. Use of megatic boulastice framestives for heavest of the Superstitue before of hermans then the period of the measures. The estimate suggests a new mithod of measures the superstitutes. The measures of the magnitic means of permanent megatic involving the use of a superstitute meditalism transmitter. The measuring destroy is described, and errors in the proposed method are cantract. There are an involving the contract are all for the proposed method are cantract.	relief, E. D., brices for Driving Characteristics of heir partic historia; hand the deriver described are those used for determining the describing of referring respects margining those with compensating outling and trialp-type derivers. Describes and this intensity errors are reviewed with comperisons being given the intensity errors are reviewed with comperisons being given the second of the comperison of the comperisons of the comperisons.	ary prograhament (Ucrainia Papalia Administration of RID of the Inter- meter-ching Industry). Froblem relating to electrical instramationality as a viole (upperts by A. D. Enterants), F. P. Orachitty, Th. E. Areyboth, Th. O. Sarukhry) were discussed, as well as problem relating to the development of retirement statements (Th. E. Arethoth, E. L. Dodgwey), the attending of electric-measuring streats (A. E. Benezor, L. D. Migray) and to the thory and practice of superity measurements (B. R. Bobl'es, O. L. Corushuyn). Attending the continuous wars oversited in the first and attention betools of Migher education, along with representatives of the such attention intervencing lanes ("Thurkorf in Inciningsal, Thesis histographies" in Alley, "Deals interpretable of the presentation of there) and of various electric power quiesses, So personalities are monitored. Enforces ac-	WORK This beet is intended for technical personnel working in the field of the first amountment beauties, in absent with first in histories and the contract and the first in histories of absential power spitems and the absential assuments independent of the files. This is a saliential of reports personnel in accumentation on the real development of the first of the first indicate the first	Miterial heady L. D. Bertsmahn, Corresponding beaber, Londony of Sciences Uniterious SER (hep. M.), K. T. Arvin, Deter of Technical Sciences, P. P. Grantaly, Confines of Technical Sciences, P. P. Trochnich, Confines of Technical Sciences, A. T. Grantal Sciences, A. P. Trochnical Sciences, A. T. Grantality, Declary, S. D. Sailwrity, Rechnery, and R. A. Beliber; M. et Publishing Sciences, R. D. Desattery, Technical Sciences, A. T. Grantality, Declary, S. D. Desattery, Technical Sciences, A. T. Grantality, Declary, S. D. Desattery, Technical Sciences, A. T. Grantality, Declary, S. D. Desattery, Technical Sciences, A. T. Sciences, A. Desattery, Technical Sciences, A. T. Sciences, A	PAUS I DOM EXPLORATION 507/AND Almoseuje sent Utrelankoy EM. Institut elektrotelbalid Toprosy ebenchesp elektropritarostropenjus (Overall Problem of the Electric Detrement Industry) Exper, 1960. 262 p. 3,000 copies printed. Additional Spommoring Agency: Newbood-Schoolscheipe obshobsetvo prilogretroitel'boy	
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S/194/61/000/008/003/092 D201/D304

AUTHOR:

Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE:

Reference electrodynamic instruments of the 0.1

class of accuracy type Д57 (D57)

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 7, abstract 8 A46 (V sb. Vopr. obshch. elektropriborostr., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 190-200)

TEXT: The range of applications is considered of class 0.1 instruments: testing class 0.5 instruments for a.c. and d.c. without introducing corrections into the reference instrument and into subsequent measurements and testing of accurate mechanisms. A description is given of type D57 instruments such as: Ammeters with measurement ranges 0.5/1 and 5/10 amp and voltmeters 150/300 V. Basic circuit diagrams of the instrument are given together with the calculation of frequency compensating elements. The compensating circuit capacitors are determined not from the condition for

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Reference electrodynamic instruments... S/194/61/000/008/003/092 D201/D304

the reactances of the respective circuits, but from the view point of keeping within limits the torque of the instrument when switching from d.c. to a.c. and when changing the frequency within the instrument limit. The D57 ammeters have the frequency range extended to 1000 c/s, voltmeters to 400 c/s. With individual lab. compensated frequency errors, the frequency range may be further extended, both for ammeters and voltmeters. The temperature compensating circuit is adjusted individually for every instrument. The temperature error does not exceed 0.05% per 10°C. The scale has two ranges, and is 600 mm long. The instrument pivots are made of cobalt-tungsten alloy with 50 microns curvatures. The ratio of the bearing to the lower pivot curvature is 3, to the upper - 2. The instrument withstands the transport jolts well, the changes in indications in practive not exceeding 2 of that allowed by GOST. Precautions have been undertaken to diminish the effect of switching on the instrument indications. The overall dimensions are 350 \times 368 \times 165 mm, weight 8 kg. General construction data of D57 instruments are given Complete translation 7 Card 2/2

S/194/61/000/008/005/092 D201/D304

AUTHOR:

Khodeyev, I.K.

TITLE:

Reference moving-coil class 0.1 instruments type

M502

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 8, abstract 8 A48 (V sb. Vopr. obshch. elektropriborostr., Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 201-217)

TEXT: A description is given of type M502 10-range d.c. ammeters-voltmeters. The upper range limits of the instruments are 0.15 - 0.3 - 0.75 - 1.5 - 3 - 7.5 amp. and 45 - 75 - 1500 - 3000 mV. The voltage ranges may be extended by using separate calibrated resistors. The nominal instrument current on 3 V range is 3 mA. The current ranges may be extended by additional calibrated shunts for 45 and 75 mV. The scale length is 300 mm, it has 150 divisions and a vernier. The angle of retention of the moving part is 830, its weight 1.7 g, storage factor 0.75. Damping time ~ 4 sec. Overall

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Reference moving-coil class 0.1...

S/194/61/000/008/005/092 D201/D304

dimensions 360 x 350 x 126mm, weight ~ 7 kg. The description of the instrument construction is given, design of the temperature compensation circuit and evaluation of the required adjustment of resistors in calibration. The full circuit diagram of internal connections is given. The M502 instrument is compared with those in similar use produced by General Electric (USA), Weston (USA) and Paul Gerz (Austria). The advantages of the M502 are discussed.

Abstracter's note: Complete translation

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KHODEYEV, Ivan Konstantinovich; TALITSKIY, A.V., red. [Portable a.c. armeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters. Measuring instrument sets] Perenosnye ampermetry, vol't-metry i vattmetry peremennogo toka. Izmeritel'nye komplekty. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 103 p. (Elektroizmeri-

tel'nye pribory, no.8) (MIRA 17:8)

AUTHORS:

SOV/78-3-12-2/36 Gorokhov, L. N., Khodeyev, Yu. S., Akishin, P. A.

TITLE:

Mass Spectrometric Investigation of the Sublimation of Sodium Chloride (Mass-spektrometricheskoye issledovaniye sublimatsii

khlorida natriya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3 Nr 12,

PP 2597-2598 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sublimation of sodium chloride was investigated using the mass spectrometric method. The NaCl+ and Na2Cl+ ions were

found in the mass spectrum, and at temperatures in the region of the melting point trace amounts of the Na3Cl2+ don were

detected. These last ions form by a secondary reaction mechanism. In the temperature range 834-9030K, the average of the ratio $J_{\text{NaCl}+}/J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}+} \approx 2$. Using the relationship $lg(J_{\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}+} \cdot T)-1/T$

the heat of sublimation of the dimer form of the sodium chloride $\Delta H_2 = 55.3 \pm 1.0$ kcal/g mol was computed. The dissociation energy

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of the dimer form is $\Delta E = 45.6\pm1.8$ koal. The results obtained

Mass Spectrometric Investigation of the Sublimation of Sodium Chloride

for ΔH_1 and ΔH_2 agree with the data of the publications. The values for ΔH_1 and ΔH_2 are 51.1 and 55.5 kcal/mol, respectively.

There are 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

December 3, 1957

Card 2/2

5/120/60/000/004/011/028 E032/E414

5.5800 (1043, 1228, 1273 AUTHORS:

Akishin, P.A., Gorokhov, L.N., Nikitin, C.T. and

Khodevey, Yu.S

TITLE:

Application of a Mass-Produced Mass-Spectrometer to the Study of Evaporation of High Melting Point Materials

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.98-102

One of the most effective methods of determination of the composition of vapours and their thermodynamic characteristics (pressure, heats of sublimation and dissociation) is the combination of the Knudsen effusion method and the massspectrometric analysis of the effusing vapour. The mass produced mass-spectrometers MC -3 (MS-3), MC-4 (MS-4) and MM-1305 (MI-1305) were designed for the isotopic analysis but with certain modifications and improvements they can also be used to study the properties of vapours of high melting point materials. modifications include the provision of an ion source incorporating the effusion chamber whose temperature can be varied during the experiment, the provision of a device which prevents the molecular beam from reaching the ionization chamber so that the intensity of a mass-line under investigation can be compared with the background Card 1/44

87372 S/120/60/000/004/011/028 E032/E414

Application of a Mass-Produced Mass-Spectrometer to the Study of Evaporation of High Melting Point Materials

intensity, and the inclusion of a high-sensitivity ion current detector for use with substances whose vapour pressure under the experimental conditions which can be achieved with these spectrometers is relatively low. The present paper gives an account of these modifications as introduced in the MS-3 massspectrometer. The effusion chamber employed is shown in Fig. 2, in which 1 is the effusion chamber, 2 is a heating spiral, is a tantalum screen, 4 is a stainless steel screen, is the body and 7 is a thermocouple. effusion chamber are: internal diameter 5 mm, length 5.5 mm, The dimensions of the diameter of effusion aperture 0.1 mm (or greater). The distance from the effusion aperture to the centre of the ionization region is about 10 mm. No details are given of the ionization device except for a statement that the ion source is a modified form of the normal ion source used in the MS-3 mass-spectrometer. case of temperatures between 1000 and 2000°C, the effusion chamber illustrated in Fig. 3 was employed. The actual effusion Card 2/5